

# Instructions for Idaho Form 41ES

## WHO MUST MAKE ESTIMATED INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

A corporation is required to make estimated tax payments to the State Tax Commission if it is required to make estimated payments to the Internal Revenue Service and will have an Idaho income tax liability of \$500 or more. Estimated payments are not required if the corporation was not required to file an Idaho return the previous tax year.

If you received personalized payment vouchers, use the appropriate voucher for each filing period. If any of the preprinted information is incorrect, draw a line through it and enter the correct information. Check the box on the voucher if there is a change in your mailing address.

## ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

Each estimated tax payment must be 25% of the tax required to be reported on the corporation's return for the prior year, or 90% of the tax required to be paid on the current year's return, whichever is less.

For C corporations, the tax required to be reported is defined as Idaho taxable income multiplied by the appropriate tax rate, plus the permanent building fund tax, plus recapture of investment credit, minus allowable credits.

For S corporations, estimated tax payments are computed on the Idaho tax due to built-in gains, excess net passive income, or capital gains. Estimated payments are not required on the tax due on income being reported for nonresident shareholders.

A C corporation making estimated payments in a year following the revocation of subchapter S status will use \$20 as the tax amount required to be reported on the prior year's return.

## COMPUTATION OF ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

The worksheet on the back of this page will allow you to compare the tax on last year's return with the anticipated tax for the current year and, using the smaller of the two, determine the estimated payment for each period. If your estimated payments are based on 90% of the tax required to be paid on the current year's return and the anticipated tax for the current year is revised, use the revised amount to recompute any remaining estimated tax payments.

## DUE DATES

For CALENDAR YEAR taxpayers, estimated payments are due on the 15th day of April, June, September and December. For FISCAL YEAR taxpayers, estimated payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. The due dates for the federal estimated tax payments and the Idaho estimated tax payments are the same. If the due date is on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, substitute the next work day as the due date.

## UNDERPAYMENT OF ESTIMATED TAX

Interest is due on the difference between the amount of estimated payment required to be made on each quarterly voucher and the amount of quarterly payment actually made. Interest is computed from the due date of the estimated payment until the required amount is paid or until the due date of the return. The interest rate for 1997 was 9%. The interest rate for 1998 is 8%.

Form 41ESR, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, is provided with your corporate income tax return packet. Use the form to determine the amount of any underpayments and interest due when you file your return.

## OVERPAYMENT OF ESTIMATED TAX

Excess estimated tax payments will be refunded after the completed return is filed.

You may elect to apply the excess to the subsequent year's estimated tax by designating the carryover on the corporation income tax return, Form 41, or the S corporation return, Form 41S.

Overpayments will be applied to any prior year tax liabilities before carryovers or refunds are allowed. You will be notified if your overpayment is applied to an existing liability, reducing your refund or carryover.

## ANNUALIZED INCOME AND ESTIMATED PAYMENTS

If your estimated payments are based on annualized income for federal purposes, you may use that same method for making Idaho estimated payments. The estimated tax due for the installment period is calculated by multiplying the applicable percentage (22.5%, 45%, 67.5% and 90% for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th installments, respectively) by the full year's tax on the annualized income for the period and deducting any prior installments.

## SHORT TAX YEAR

If the short tax year ends prior to any remaining due dates, a final estimated payment will be made on the 15th day of the last month of the short tax year. No estimated tax payment is required if the short tax year is less than four months or if the requirements to make an estimated payment are not met before the first day of the last month in the short tax year.

## EXTENSION OF TIME

No extensions of time are allowed for payment of estimated taxes.

# Estimated Tax Payments Worksheet

Use this worksheet to compute your anticipated income tax for this year and to determine your estimated tax payments.

- 1. Anticipated taxable income this year ..... 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Income tax on anticipated taxable income. Line 1 times 8%. ..... 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Permanent building fund tax (\$10 or, if a combined report, \$10 times the  
number of corporations required to file for income tax purposes) ..... 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Recapture of Idaho investment tax credit ..... 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Total income tax. Add lines 2, 3 and 4. .... 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Anticipated credits. Refer to last year's instructions for information on Idaho credits. .... 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Estimated taxes payable on this year's return. Line 5 minus line 6. .... 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
*If the amount is less than \$500, stop here. You are not required to make estimated payments.*
- 8. Multiply line 7 by 90%. .... 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Idaho income tax reported on last year's return ..... 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Estimated payments. Multiply the smaller of lines 8 or 9 by 25%. This is the  
amount of each estimated payment. ....10. \_\_\_\_\_